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State	City	Population	
		Estimated: July 1, 1914	Census: April 15, 1910
TENNESSEE.....	Memphis.....	143,231	131,105
	Nashville.....	114,899	110,364
TEXAS.....	Dallas.....	111,986	92,104
	San Antonio...	115,063	96,614
UTAH.....	Salt Lake City.	109,530	92,777
VIRGINIA.....	Richmond.....	134,917	127,628
WASHINGTON...	Seattle.....	313,029	237,194
	Spokane.....	135,657	104,402
WISCONSIN.....	Tacoma.....	103,418	83,743
	Milwaukee....	417,054	373,857

The preceding list shows the estimates of population for July 1, 1914, and the population in 1910, for cities having an estimated population July 1, 1914, of at least 100,000.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, has been elected president of the National Education Association.

DR. F. W. DYSON, astronomer royal of Great Britain, has been elected a correspondent of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in the section of astronomy.

ON May 13, the Daly medal for geographical research of the American Geographical Society, which had been awarded by the council to Dr. A. Penck, professor of geography, Berlin, was formally presented to him by the Hon. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States to Germany, at the embassy in Berlin.

THE trustees of the American Medicine Gold Medal Award announce that the medal for 1914 has been conferred upon Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, O., as the American physician, who, in their judgment, has performed the most conspicuous and noteworthy service in the domain of medicine and surgery during the past year.

THE London Mathematical Society has awarded its de Morgan medal to Sir Joseph Larmor of the University of Cambridge.

PROFESSOR W. F. BRUCK has received the Askenasy prize of the Senckenberg Scientific

Society of Frankfort for his botanical researches.

DENNISON UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, president of Dartmouth College; Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and Professor William E. Castle, of Harvard University.

ON the occasion of the tercentenary of the founding of Groningen University the following honorary degrees have been conferred: Doctor of Medicine on Sir Edward Schaefer, Edinburgh, and Professor J. N. Langley, Cambridge; Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy on Dr. A. L. Day, of the Carnegie Institution; Doctor of Botany and Zoology on Professor S. J. Hickson, Manchester.

AT its recent commencement the Birmingham Medical College and Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Alabama conferred the honorary degree of doctor of medicine upon Dr. A. Richard Bliss, Jr., professor of chemistry and pharmacology in the university.

THE University of Toronto has conferred the degree of doctor of science on Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist and assistant director of experimental farms.

PROFESSOR JAMES GEIKIE, professor of geology in the University of Edinburgh since 1882, when he succeeded his brother, Sir Archibald Geikie, is about to retire from the active duties of the chair.

PROFESSOR T. R. LYLE, F.R.S., is shortly to resign the professorship of natural philosophy in the University of Melbourne.

DR. ALOIS RIEHL, professor of philosophy at Berlin, has given the seventeen thousand marks presented to him on his seventieth birthday for the establishment of Dozentenhaus, intended to be a hall of residence for lecturers at the university.

AT the request of many organizations throughout Louisiana the Treasury Department has ordered Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the Public Health Service, to take

charge of the bubonic plague extermination measures at New Orleans.

GEORGE CHANDLER WHIPPLE, Gordon McKay professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University, has been appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York a member of the committee on building districts and restrictions.

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, New York state commissioner of education, has sailed for Europe to represent the United States at the International Conference on Education to be held at The Hague. Dr. Finley will spend some time in Germany investigating educational administration in Berlin and other large cities.

MESSRS. ALLEN, Brewster, Chapman, Dwight, Jos. Grinnell, Merriam, Nelson, Oberholser, Palmer, Richmond, Ridgway and Stone have been appointed a "committee on classification and nomenclature of North American birds" by the American Ornithologist's Union.

MR. W. O. REDMAN KING, lecturer in zoology at the University of Leeds, has been appointed Ray Lankester investigator at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Plymouth, in succession to Professor E. L. Bouvier, of Paris. The investigator is required to undertake research work of his own choosing at the laboratory for a period of five months, the emolument being £70.

DURING the third and fourth weeks of June Professor C. J. Keyser, of Columbia University, delivered a series of three lectures on science and religion at the University of Montana.

DR. WALTHER NERNST, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Berlin, has spent six weeks giving lectures at the University of La Plata. Plans are being made for an exchange of professors between the Prussian and Argentine governments.

IN memory of their father, Sir W. Lawrence, F.R.S., and of their brother, Sir Trevor Lawrence, the Misses L. E. and M. W. Lawrence have presented £4,000 to the Royal Society in trust to devote the interest to the furtherance of research into the cause and cure of disease

in man and animals in such manner as the president and council may from time to time determine.

PROFESSOR SETH EUGENE MEEK, assistant curator of zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, died on June 6 of illness brought on by exposure during an expedition in Mexico. Professor Meek, who was fifty-five years of age, was an authority on fishes and reptiles.

MR. THOMAS THORP, of Manchester, known in connection with his transparent celluloid replicas of Rowland's and other diffraction gratings, died on June 13.

THE death is announced of Professor Karl Dammann, until recently president of the veterinary school of Hanover.

THE archeologist, M. Georges Perrot, permanent secretary of the Paris Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, died on June 30.

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for positions in the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., as follows: Expert on sanitation at a salary of \$2,800; social science expert at a salary of \$2,000, and statistical expert at a salary of \$2,000. These positions are open to both men and women.

THE New York Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination on July 28 for analytical chemist for the State Reservation Commission, Saratoga Springs, with a salary of \$1,200, and an examination for an assistant chemist in the state department of agriculture at a salary of from \$800 to \$1,200.

THE laboratory for ship and tropical diseases at Hamburg, erected and equipped at a cost of about \$600,000, of which Professor Nocht is director, was recently formally opened.

AN institute for the history of medicine has been established at the University of Vienna. It has acquired within a year a library of 3,000 volumes and a large collection of manuscripts, letters and instruments.

AMONG recent additions to the Natural History Branch of the British Museum, *Nature* notes the following specimens as of general public interest: The skeleton of the thoroughbred stallion, "St. Simon," presented by the Duke of Portland, which is not yet on exhibition, but is, we understand, to be placed alongside the skeleton of his son, "Persimmon," presented by his late Majesty King Edward VII. "St. Simon" was foaled in 1881, and was never beaten on the turf. Another interesting skeleton is that of the Egyptian Eocene two-horned ungulate, *Arsinoëtherium*, which has just been set up in the fossil mammal gallery. This skeleton is a restoration in plaster, but as nearly all the elements have been modelled from actual bones, it is practically as good as if original. As mounted, the skeleton is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length from the muzzle to the root of the tail, a striking feature being the very wide interval between the limbs of opposite sides. The precise affinities of this strange beast are still unknown. In the upper mammals gallery the attention of the public has been riveted on a gigantic specimen of the eastern race of the gorilla (*Anthropopithecus gorilla beringeri*), from the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika, recently presented by the Rowland Ward trustees. In addition to its huge size, this race is characterized by the great development of long black hair on the head, shoulders and buttocks, and the restriction of the gray band on the back to the loins. On entering the museum the visitor should inspect a segment of the trunk of a fossil conifer from the Trias of Arizona, presented by Mr. Arthur Pearson, and placed by one of the pillars on the right side of the hall. This specimen, which weighs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, has an adventitious interest on account of the brilliant colors presented by the silicified wood, as is admirably shown in the polished upper surface.

DEPOSITS of cerusite or lead carbonate near Isle, in the northeastern part of Custer County, Colo., were examined last year by Mr. J. F. Hunter, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, and his report has just been published. The deposits extended in a narrow belt for

several miles along the foot of the steep western slopes of the Wet Mountains, where faulting and crushing have produced conditions favorable to ore deposition. The lead carbonate has been deposited in zones or shoots, filling joint planes and cracks in crushed and altered granite. Investigations show that the carbonate ores have probably resulted from the oxidation of galena (lead sulphide), which should be found at greater depths than have yet been attained by mining or drilling. Only the upper portion of the ore deposits, known as the oxidized zone, has been opened. Two important ore zones, one at the Terrible mine and the other at Lead Hill, on the Wild Girl and High Kicker claims, were visited, and a trip was made over Lead Hill into Parker Gulch, revealing considerable cerusite strewn over the hills as float, so that the existence of additional bodies and zones of cerusite seems probable. The mines of this district have been worked intermittently since 1884 and have produced nearly \$1,000,000 worth of lead. It is reported that the ores averaged from 5 to 8 per cent. of lead and were capable of being concentrated to a product running from 60 to 70 per cent. The ores thus far mined contain a small amount of silver but no zinc, arsenic, antimony or sulphur.

THE ancient vegetation which grew in South Carolina and Georgia during Upper Cretaceous and Eocene time—or, as geologists state, at least several million years ago—has been made the subject of an exhaustive investigation by Edward W. Berry, of the Johns Hopkins University, a report on which has just been published by the U. S. Geological Survey as Professional Paper 84. The earlier of these fossil floras, that of the Upper Cretaceous, embraces nearly one hundred species of wholly extinct plants, and as the majority of them are believed to have been trees or shrubs, it is interesting to compare them with the vegetation now living in the same area. In addition to the sequoia or "big tree," now confined to the Pacific coast, there were three kinds of araucarias or Norfolk Island pines, which at the present time live only in South America and Australia; a pine with the leaves in clus-

ters of three as in the living pitch pine, and a number of cypress-like trees which were once widely spread over the world but are now extinct. There was also a fan palm with very large leaves, which was perhaps the remote ancestor of the palmetto. Among the deciduous trees there were wax berries (*Myrica*) of two kinds, walnuts, many willows with long, narrow leaves, oaks of the type of the living black oak, fig trees of many kinds, and several magnolias. Among the smaller trees or shrubs there were soapberries (*Sapindus*), bittersweet, sumac, laurels and cinnamons nearest to forms now confined to the Old World, and three kinds of eucalyptus, the living representatives of which are now native to Australia. The remote ancestors of the persimmon were also present, as well as a number of other kinds that are without vernacular names. From the careful study of this ancient flora which has been preserved in fossil form in the rocks, it has been possible to draw certain tentative though apparently reasonable conclusions as to the conditions which prevailed in South Carolina and Georgia when it was growing. These indicate that shallow seas extended inland over 100 miles from the present Atlantic coast; that there was a considerable elevation and relief of the Piedmont area to the west; that the river gradients were high and the streams numerous and more or less torrential in character; and that there were swamps along the lower courses of the streams. The fossil plants indicate that there was a mild though not a strictly tropical climate, without marked seasonal changes—in fact, there is no evidence that frost occurred. The rainfall was abundant, as shown by the general character of the flora, as well as by certain features observed on some of the leaves and known as the “dripping points.” The later or Eocene flora has been found only in the state of Georgia and is relatively small, as it numbers only 17 species. All the species represent northward migrants along the Eocene seacoast from equatorial America. They include West Indian palms, plants of the wonderful mangrove swamps that skirt the tidal shores in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remains of

the golden fern whose present-day descendants lead a gregarious existence in the coastal swamps of the torrid zone. All these Eocene plants are types of the Florida keys, Antillean islands and Central American shores and clearly indicate that in middle Eocene time the climate of Georgia was much warmer than it was either during the Upper Cretaceous epoch or at present.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Yale University that members of the Lauder family of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of Greenwich, Conn., were the donors of the \$400,000 fund recently pledged to the Yale Medical School. It will be known as the “Anna M. R. Lauder Fund,” in memory of the late Mrs. George Lauder. The donors make the stipulation that a memorial professorship in public health be established for the benefit of the state of Connecticut.

A GIFT of \$13,750 has been made by Mr. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, to the University of Maine, to discharge the remaining indebtedness on Stewart Hall, the College of Law building in Bangor.

THE merging of the Starling-Ohio Medical College with Ohio State University will become effective next September. Buildings and equipment valued at approximately \$250,000 will be added to the university. No state aid will be asked at present, it was announced, although it had been previously planned to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000. Beginning with the session of 1914-15, the medical college will require for entrance one year's work of college standard, which must include instruction in chemistry, physics and biology.

HERR CAESAR SCHOLLER, of Zurich, has made an additional gift of 15,000 Marks to the Philogenetic Museum at Jena, to which he had previously given 115,000 Marks.

DR. B. L. ARMS has been appointed professor of preventive medicine in the medical department of the University of Texas.